INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

National Forest

AT A GLANCE

The Ashley National Forest spans from the northeastern portion of Utah (1,286,123 acres), and a portion in western Wyoming (96,223 acres):



TOTAL ACRES

IN UTAH **Q 90**% IN WYOMING **Q 10**%

he Ashley National Forest is home to the highest peak in Utah,

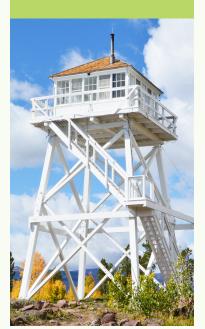
Kings Peak, and is best known for the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, the forest also includes the Sheep Creek Geological Area, the High Uinta Wilderness Area and the Green River. The Ashley National Forest sees many visitors from the Wasatch front and Denver areas.

Many visitors move through the forest when in route from Yellowstone and the Grand Canyon on highway 191. The Ashley National Forest provides trails to wilderness areas and also trails for off-highway-vehicle use, snowmobiling, cross country skiing, and also interpretive and educational opportunities.

The forest has emphasis areas in recreation, grazing, and timber. The forest has focused on the issues of off-highway-yahigla management, and

off-highway-vehicle management, and stabilizing irrigation reservoirs in wilderness areas.

Ute Mountain Lookout Tower, Ashley National Forest, rededicated in 2014.



THE FOREST RECIEVES ABOUT 295 THOUSAND VISITORS EACH YEAR



FOREST LANDSCAPE

The forest landscape ranges from high desert country to high mountain areas. The elevation varies from a low of 6,000 feet to a high of 13,528 feet above sea level at the summit of Kings Peak. The forest provides healthy habitat for deer, elk, mountain goats, bighorn sheep, and trophy-sized trout. Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, the Green River, High Uintas Wilderness, and Sheep Creek National Geological Area are just some of the popular attractions.

REMARKABLE FEATURES

The Ashley National Forest include Kings Peak (highest peak in Utah), Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Flaming Gorge-Uintas National Scenic Byway, The Green River Corridor (a world-class blue ribbon fisheries).

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

VISITORS

Over 295 thousand visitors come to the Ashley National Forest located in northeastern Utah and southwestern Wyoming each year to participate in outstanding outdoor recreation activities, such as boating, hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, and snowmobiling.

DIVERSITY AND LAND MANAGEMENT

Topographical diversity and intensive land management has served to protect the visual quality on the Forest. The existing vegetation patterns and the geological formations further add to the aesthetic value. The Forest boundaries include places such as the Sheep Creek Geological Area, the High Uinta Wilderness area, the Green River, and the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area.

LAND OWNERSHIP

The Ashley National Forest encompasses 1,384,132 National Forest acres (1,287,909 in Utah and 96,223 in Wyoming) and is bordered by the Uintah and Ouray Ute Indian Reservation, the Uinta and Wasatch-Cache National Forests, private property, and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and State of Utah. Dinosaur National Monument is located approximately 10 miles east of the Forest.



Looking over Flaming Gorge Recreation Area.

CONTACT

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

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fs.usda.gov/ashley







WILDERNESS

Kings Peak, the highest mountain peak in Utah is within the 276,175 acres of the High Uintas Wilderness Area managed by the Ashley National Forest. People visit the High Uintas in search of experiences defined by its wild character. Expect the challenges and risks of changing weather, rugged terrain, and high altitude. Plan

your trip and ensure someone outside your group knows your route and timeline. Water in Wilderness is plentiful but unsafe to drink without treatment, due to giardia, cryptosporidium, and other waterborne microbes.



Forest has an abundance of wildlife, including Bighorn Sheep.

WATER

The vast Uinta Mountains watershed within the Forest boundary provides vital water supplies for power, industry, farm, and city use in Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, and California. Sheep, cattle, and horses graze under permit on over a half million acres of the Forest each season.

TIMBER

Timber is managed in harmony with other resources to ensure a continuing supply and a quality environment.